



CDCC/CCST/81/3

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Office for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)
Division for Science and Technology Policies

First Plenary Session of the Caribbean
Council for Science and Technology



FUNDING OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CARIBBEAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



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I. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Funds will be required for two major areas:

- 1) providing the Secretariat for CCST and
- 2) supporting projects approved in the Work Programme.

1. Secretariat for the CCST

It has been agreed (Article 34 of the Statutes of the CCST) that the CDCC Secretariat shall assist in the provision of secretariat services so that the urgency of this matter has been reduced.

However, a draft budget has been prepared and is given below:

Proposed Budget: CCST

	<u>Recurrent Expenditure (per annum)</u>
1. Staff: Director P-5	US\$ 45,000
Senior Officer P-4	40,000
2 Research Assistants G-6; G-5	25,000
3 Secretaries G-4	30,000
2. Office Accommodation - 2,000 sq. ft.	25,000
3. Utilities	1,000
4. Communications	10,000
5. Supplies and Materials	5,000
6. Books, Periodicals	3,000
7. Travel on Official Business	20,000
8. General Temporary Assistance	5,000
9. Rental, Replacement, Maintenance of Equipment	5,000
10. Consultants' Fees	20,000
11. Miscellaneous Services	3,000
	<u>US\$237,000</u>

Capital

Equipment, Furniture, Furnishings (initial) US\$ 50,000

Capital: US\$ 50,000

Recurrent: US\$237,000 per annum

2. Approved Projects in the Work Programme

A total budget cannot be given until a work programme for 1981-83 is agreed at the First CCST Meeting. However, the seven projects proposed in Paper CDCC/CCST/81/6 for consideration (some of which are budgeted in a first phase only) have a total budget of US\$280,000. The allocations to the individual projects are given in CDCC/CCST/81/6.

11. SOURCE OF FUNDS

Funds may derive from: a) contributions made on a voluntary or mandatory basis from member countries; b) international agencies including United Nations Agencies, e.g., UNDP, Interim Fund for Science and Technology; c) donor countries or groups of countries e.g., Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED); and d) special funds.

a) Contributions from Member Countries

It is suggested that initially mandatory contributions should not be required. The effectiveness of the CCST must first be established before member countries could be expected to make direct financial support, particularly those countries which are themselves major recipients of aid. However, the establishment of a voluntary fund would allow for contributions to be made from countries which consider it appropriate to do so.

b) International Agencies

It is expected that the major source of funds for the Work Programme 1981-83 would come from international agencies. The Caribbean region has been the scene of many unco-ordinated efforts by international agencies to render assistance in Science and Technology and it is to be hoped that these agencies will look to the CCST as an effective co-ordinating system for such efforts. CCST has the great advantage of being established by the initiative of countries of the region as a voluntary basis and therefore avoids the disadvantages of those organizations which are supervised externally.

The CCST will be what its members make it and so can be an indigenous effort to marshal local resources and to channel external aid into the most productive areas.

c) Donor Countries or Groups of Countries

Many bilateral or multilateral aid systems suffer from the disadvantage of being tied to particular requirements of the donors. It is to be hoped that at least some of the funds from such sources may be allocated to CCST on a more liberal basis. Good examples of the use of independent agencies by donor countries are the Canadian and Swedish systems where in addition to their national aid agencies (CIDA and SIDA) funds are allocated to independent agencies (IDRC and SAREC).

d) Special Funds

Member countries, donor countries or international agencies may request CCST to undertake particular tasks or projects on the basis that the results would be made available to all member countries. The CCST should consider and even encourage such requests provided its resources are not diverted to any major extent from the agreed Work Programme.